Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month...... 80 50 DAILY, Per Year ..... 6 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ...... Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. If our friends who fapor us with manuscripts to

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The End of Coercive Statehood.

The action of the Senate on the Joint Statehood bill may be regarded as a final disposition of the ugly idea that Federal power at Washington should be employed to force the people of one Territory into an undesired union with the people of another Territory.

The gallant fight which Arizona has made in two Congresses for her higher interests and her moral and leg. rights is now won. Senator BEVERIDGE is reported as announcing his intention to renew the attempt at the next session. We doubt if even the optimism of that energetic but sometimes misguided statesman will be equal to the experiment when another opportunity comes. The significance of the Senate's vote of 42 to 29 for the Foraker amendment providing a separate reference to the people of the two Territories is not likely to be forgotten very soon. New Mexico will probably come in at her own time and in her own way, and Arizona independently, when she is ready. There is no other visible occasion for a recurrence elsewhere of the same issue. When the case of Alaska comes up in the indefinite future the question will be one of partition, not of union. Joint Statehood by coercive process, against the will and the protest of an organized Territory, is

probably dead. Too much importance should not be attached to this event as an Administration defeat. It is true that the President's message of December last recommended the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as one State, along with Indian Territory and Oklahoma as another State, and Mr. Roose-VELT then expressed the opinion that there was no obligation to treat territorial subdivisions, which, he said, were matters of convenience only, as binding Congress in the matter of admission to Statehood. At that time, however, the underlying questions of right and wrong were not as apparent as they have since become, nor was the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in Arizona against a forced union so clearly established.

We do not picture the President as bowed down in grief to-day over the vote that gives Arizona a square deal.

#### Guardian and Ward.

rosy light of human helpfulness suffuses the short catechism on endowment life insurance policies subjoined: "The Actuary-I don't think there has been so much deception as disappointment.

"Senator ARMSTRONG-Were not the disappointments due to false promises?

"The Actuary-I think they were due to chang-

Exactly. In the bright beginning of a ten-year, fifteen-year, twenty-year endowment policy one hopes so much. The slips inserted in the policy hint at such golden returns. The policyholder lies awake nights, thinking of the money slowly gathering on that policy. He hugs himself for his discriminating "investment" and his thoughtful provision

for his family. He forgets that the company is a poet and an optimist. He forgets that this talk of "past results" is a poetic allusion, not a guarantee. Can the company foresee changing conditions? Can the company prevent conditions from changing? Some gold that glisters is a brick; and let the buyer beware!

One more piece out of this admirable short catechism:

Senator ARMSTRONG-Why should not a man have the option of drawing out his dividends every

"The Actuary-Because he is better off with-

This is the true theory of life insurance. The policyholder is a froward child. His wise and loving guardians know what's good for him. If he could get at his noney he'd spend it. It is a kindness to him to keep it from him.

Besides, if he is allowed to get it, they can't use it; and some of 'em know how to use it to advantage.

# The East and the Rate Question.

The demand for conservative action on the railway rate question comes from a solid group of Senators from the North Atlantic States in combination with a larger contingent, although less compact in the matter of locality, from the rest of the country.

These Senators represent the interests of their constituents. This fact stands, in spite of all the denial which may be advanced by critics of the Senate and by the Socialists and Populists, who, usually in enthusiastic ignorance, echo the dreary note sounded by the faultfinders. Remembering that the so-called conservative Senators from other parts of the country even outnumber those from the North Atlantic States, and that interests, it is worth while to note what it is that these Eastern Senators, standing together, really represent.

The North Atlantic division includes New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. About 271/2 per cent. of the entire population of the country is resident within that area. One-seventh of all the farm property of the country is there producing one-seventh of all that is grown on American farms. A large percentage of this is consumed within he local area, but most of it is shipped by rail at high local rates, as compared with the rates charged on competing the first detailed survey of this region, eighty acres in the diminished reserva- Even to behold him gives a reassuring

products brought from the South and West. Any attempt to equalize rates on a distance basis on the ground that the farmers of the East are, by discrimination in favor of Western farmers, deprived of their natural market would inevitably operate against the South and West. It would be a sorry day for the rest of the country if there should be adopted a system of distance rates. But it is in the field of manufactures

that the most important feature appears.

Manufacturers are shippers. In the matter of gross tonnage the manufacturers of the East do not of course compete with the Western and Southern shippers of corn, cotton, wheat, flour, cattle, &c.; but it is probable that more money is annually paid to railroads by the manufacturers of the North Atlantic States, and on the products of their factories and mills, than is paid on all the bulky, low class freight of all the rest of the country. These conservative Eastern Senators represent, by the census of 1900, 204,265 out of the total of 512,191 manufacturing establishments of the country. They represent 2,772,117 out of 5,314,539 wage earners in the country. They represent a product value of \$6,498,058,000 out of a total national product value of \$13,000,149,000. They represent 5,250,000 horse-power used in productive industry out of a total of 11,300,000.

If to this volume of representation there be added the interests of the communities represented by those who share the view of the Eastern men that the courts of the country shall protect the interests of both the shipper and the carrier, it would appear that these carelessly and ignorantly berated conservative Senators are really defending the largest interests of the country.

#### Hearst and the Next Congress.

The gauntlet has been thrown, the battle axe is swishing, the war charlots are whir-r-ring, Old Harry is to pay, and may the divil take the other fellow, and all that sort o' thing, proclaims the Washington Post in these sober lines:

"The selection of the Hon JAMES M. GRIGO to captain the Democratic campaign this year is a distinctive and a palpable Hearst victory. The ssue was made-it was the sole issue-'and competition fled from him as from the glance of destiny.' Mr. GRIOGS is everywhere known as the personal friend and political partisan of Mr. HEARST. That was the one point that was made against his selection as the leader in the field in the campaign of 1906; but the opposition was so weak that even its candidates took to the woods when Mr. GRIGGS entered the lists, less than two weeks before the selection was made."

Representative GRIGGS was selected by Mr. HEARST to be chairman of the Democratic Congress campaign committee on March 6. The election day which is to record the verdict will be November 6. Mr. HEARST and Mr. GRIGGS, or Mr. GRIGGS and Mr. HEARST, will therefore have at their command exactly eight months time in which to swing the House of Representatives over to Mr. GRIGGS and Mr. HEARST. OF to Mr. HEARST and Mr. GRIGGS.

The present House of Representatives is composed of 252 Republicans and 138 Democrats, giving a Republican majority of 114. Mr. GRIGGS and Mr. HEARST, or Mr. HEARST and Mr. GRIGGS, in order to capture the next House, which will be the Sixtieth Congress, will be compelled to lasso fifty-eight seats and not lose a single one they now hold. Such a performance would be little

short of a political revolution.

Four years ago Dr. MERZBACHER, an Alpinist who has long been engaged in studying the problems of the rocks, forms, snow and ice of the higher mountains, went to Chinese Turkestan to explore the central part of the Tian-Shan ranges. The Tian-Shan are among the largest mountain systems, covering at least four or five times as much ground as the Alps and carrying an extraordinary amount of snow and ice on their slopes and in the upper valleys.

One of the first tasks the explorer undertook was to thread his way through the valleys among the many peaked ranges to Khan-Tengri, the culminating summit of this magnificent mountain region. Though many of the mountains are more than 20,000 feet high, the slender pyramid of Khan-Tengri overtops and dominates them all. Its summit is 23,600 feet above the sea, and from all points where it can be seen it is most conspicuous, for it towers in solitary grandeur above the surrounding ranges. In this respect it differs from Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, which is so hemmed in by surrounding mountains that from every point of view yet attained its real grandeur is dwarfed and it is disappointing in the impression it makes upon the spectator.

Dr. MERZBACHER had with him the largest and best map that Russian explorers have made of this region. The map was to be his guide on the way through the valleys to the base of the Khan-Tengri. But it was an incompetent guide. Though it delineated a large part of this area, there were portions of the map that did not suggest a remote idea of the reality. It was another illustration of the difficulties in which the first maps of a new region have often involved explorers who attempt to base their work upon these inaccurate

Dr. MERZBACHER went up the valley at the head of which Khan-Tengri was represented as standing, but though he saw many magnificent peaks his expectation of confronting here the greatest of them all was disappointed. Khanthe larger group also represents vast Tengri was nowhere to be seen. It could not be far off, but in which of the valleys bordering his route would it be for their being compensated for the lands opened

Then began the hunt for the greatest of these mountains, for the explorer knew that his map would be a poor thing unless he could place Khan-Tengri accurately upon it. The hunt lasted all the rest of the season of 1902 and was not completed till the work of the following year was considerably advanced; and while the purpose of learning the exact facts about Khan-Tengri was constantly uppermost, the explorer was making

and there is no doubt that when his map is completed it will be a distinct contribution to the geography of this great mountain complex.

He realized that until he actually stood at the base of the mountain he could not show its relations to the rest of the system. The curious fact was that the splendid pyramid was very frequently in view. He could not climb to any height on any of the ranges without seeing Khan-Tengri towering above them. It was an enchanted mountain, that seemed to be everywhere and nowhere. He did not dare to attempt the hazardous work of climbing over the ranges and glaciers till he reached it, for he might fail, his time might be lost and the valleys and ranges he crossed would remain unmapped, for his supplies would not hold out indefinitely.

On two occasions he stopped to ascertain, with a considerable degree of refinement, his astronomical position; and then he measured base lines and took angles to the top of Khan-Tengri. The results would enable him to place the culminating mountain on his map with approximate accuracy, but this was not enough. The work would not tell him what particular valley would give a route to the mountain; it would not reveal the relation of Khan-Tengri to this tangle of valleys and ranges. Was the mountain, as it had been represented to be, the point from which all the ranges of the central Tian-Shan radiate or was it, as he began to suspect, in a secondary system of ranges branching off from the main ridges; was it a part of the main watershed? He could not answer these questions until he found the highway, however rough and toilsome it might be, that would lead him right to the foot of the noblest summit in the Tian-

The opportunity came only in the second year of his work. He solved the riddle, and it was worth the effort. He found that the greatest mountain of this region does not stand on the main watershed, nor is it at the centre of the converging ridges. The pyramid rises, in fact, out of a secondary spur which projects from the main range far to the southwest. The mountain which occupies the very place where Khan-Tengri was represented as being is known as the Marble Wall. Near it branches off the subsidiary range in which stands the highest mountain of the Tian-Shan.

The error of the Russians was doubtless due to the fact that the characteristic outline of Khan-Tengri seems to be the background of nearly every valley and glacier of that region. There is nothing very surprising in this, for all mountaineers know how deceptive are many aspects of mountains that seem easy to

Dr. MERZBACHER'S long search for the elusive mountain makes a fascinating

#### chapter in the history of exploration. Red Man and White.

The Colville Indian reservation, in what is now the State of Washington. was created out of the public domain by Executive orders of April 9 and July 2, 1872. For nineteen years the Indians possessed it. Then, under authority of the Indian appropriation act for 1890-91, an agreement was made on May 9, 1891, between the Indians and a commission appointed to treat with them, by which the red men ceded the north half of the reservation, in consideration of \$1,500,000, to be paid to them by the Government.

Congress declined to ratify this trant and in 1892 passed an act vacating that portion of the reservation for which the commissioners had negotiated with the Indians in the previous year. This included about 1,500,000 acres, and after allotments had been made for all the Indians resident within its bounds it was thrown open for settlement. The Indians retained the south half of their original reservation. Not versed in the methods of Congress, they persisted in the notion that they had sold the upper portion of it and regarded themselves as creditors of the Government in the amount of \$1,500,000.

In the Fifty-eighth Congress a bill was introduced providing for the restoration to the public domain of that part of the reservation still held by the Indians after eighty acres had been allotted to each of the enrolled members of the tribes. In recounting these transactions F. E. LEUPP, Indian Commissioner, says:

"The position taken by this office has always been that the Indians were justly entitled to all the territory within the reservation as it existed prior to the opening to settlement of the northern part, and that they are entitled to compensation for the part taken."

Therefore the Indian Commissioner opposed the bill before the Fifty-eighth Congress. It did not become a law. After its failure to pass, Indian Inspector McLaughlin went among the Indians to see what they would consent to do. In his report he says:

" It was difficult to bring the Indians to under stand why the agreement entered into with then under date of May 9, 1891, was never ratified by Congress, they regarding said agreement as binding upon them, and through which act of the interested tribes, as they earnestly believed, the north half of their reservation was opened to settlement and in consequence of which they maintained with great persistency that the Government was in debted to them in the sum of \$1,500,000, under the provisions of this said agreement, for the lands opened to entry by the act of July 1, 1892.

"After much painstaking explanation the Indians were brought to understand the true situation as to the north half of their reservation, together with the status of their diminished reservation, commonly known as the south half; also that their assenting to the cession of the surplus lands of their dir. inished reservation, after providing for allotments of eighty acres each to all Indians entitled thereto, conditioned upon the payment to them of \$1,500,000 for the north half, ceded by the agreement of May 9, 1891, offered the only hope to entry by the act of July 1, 1892; and after being brought to a full realization of the questions in volved and having the agreement read to them which I had prepared, after consulting with Captain J. McA. WEBSTER, their agent, as to its several provisions, they accepted it with great unanimity he Sanpoil tribe alone excepted.

"The Saspoils, numbering sixty-three male adults, boast that they have never accepted anything from the Government and have invariably declined to participate in any negotiations involving

Now Congress is called on to allot

tion to each Indian entitled thereto, pay \$1,500,000 for the land vacated in 1892 and create from this money and the proceeds of the sale of the surplus fund for their benefit. Living on their of all others. In all restaurants and allotments the Indians are to become hotels that have met with the greatest highly divilized and learn to speak prosperity in New York there has been the English language, and Inspector some personality of this pervading McLaughlin says their reservation character to give individuality to the mostly pine, intermixed with some the reservation shall have been finally but there has always been the influence restored to the public domain, become of this individual throughout the hotel a very valuable asset."

of the Colville reservation does not disclose much of the spirit of fair play tality supposed to exist there. on the part of Congress and the white man. It does disclose the Sanpoils, 'numbering sixty-three male adults," in | complete success of a New York hostelry an attractive and romantic light, which is more than can be said of the Government and modern business methods have with which they have refused to treat.

#### Altruists at Albany.

The heart of the policyholder beats tenderly for many of the philanthropists whose devotion to his welfare carried them to Albany Friday to protest against the enactment of laws that would interfere with their unsleeping benevolent labors for his protection and enrichment. Among these many doers of good he feels an especial gratitude to the agents. Their habit of understatement, their reluctance to make promises that are not better than gold, the absolute regularity with which future "results" correspond to "past results," make every policyholder eager to contribute to the support of these indispensable persons. Any limitation of their earnings will be resented by the policyholder who has a sound theory of his duties and his privileges. He is not to provide for his family or himself alone. A noble idea, a grand cooperative aim fills him. His first duty is to the agents and officers of the company. Should they not make enough to induce them to continue in the business where would

The spokesman of the agents at Albany said, with great force, that "the agency plants of the companies are real and valuable assets, belonging to the policyholders." This being the case, is it conceivable that the policyholders can sympathize with an attempt to reduce the value of these quick assets? As the Hon. R. V. LINDABURY is said to have said, "The policyholders should not be considered at the expense of the agents." Senator ARMSTRONG'S remark that the "companies could get along without agents but not without policyholders" is curiously erroneous. The policyholder appreciates the prime necessity of paying high for new business. He would be homesick if the agents were not billeted on him.

Mr. W. C. Johnson, in his able plea for the agents, cried indignantly that he would not work for a salary. Yet good living salaries are given in the life insurance business.' Evidently the agents prefer commissions simply because thereby the bond of common interest and affection between them and the policyholder is kept unbroken.

Considerations of politics as well as of love and money fight on the side of these invaluable allies of the policyholder. An Albany despatch to the Tribune sets forth their impregnable argument:

"The legislators were not permitted to forget that the life insurance agent was a powerful political force in this State. They were told very early in the State, and that every one of them had a vote. They were told further that life insurance agents had many friends-indeed, must have friends, from the nature of their business. From time to time during the hearing telegrams would come in. They were from agents who were unable to be present in person, and from friends of agents, asking that they receive more lenient treatment."

Stronger even than this great political strength is the feeling of the policyholder toward his benefactors. Should not their meagre compensation be increased rather than diminished? Toward the masters of finance who condescend to watch over his interests as if they were their own the policyholder cherishes a gratitude mingled with reverence. For the agents he has a warmer passion. To work for them is the inspiration and reward of his economies.

## The Spirit of the Landlord.

There is really some demand after all for the presence of mine host. Stock companies may own and control the hostelries that entertain man and beast while hired managers perform the duties that formerly fell on the shoulders of the bustling landlord who used to feel personally responsible for the comfort of every guest. The reputation of his house and his prosperity depended exactly on the degree to which he satisfied those who threw themselves on his hospitality. His personality thus became the central figure of the establishment about which the rest of its life revolved. When his inn was incorporated, syndicated or otherwise merged, the traditional responsibilities of the landlord were stretched over more shoulders. Expert substitutes were engaged, and it seemed as if there was no more need for the innkeeper. Every theory of political economy that proved the value and irresistible influence of corporation tendencies pointed to the greater advantage of the hired manager and emphasized the uselessness of the traditional host.

Most of the large hotels in London and Paris, and some in this city, are owned and controlled by companies and managed by the men they hire. The system has been so successful that it is accepted as the inevitable result of present commercial tendencies. These companies are able to build and maintain finer hotels than individual enterprise would ever attempt. They are less necessary in New York when men of great wealth consider the building of a hotel as a very profitable means of investing their millions.

Yet, in spite of the passing of the old fashioned landlord, there remains the desire to see the man behind the hospitalities that the guest is to receive.

sense of solicitude for his patrons. To STRETCHING THE COMMERCE make his acquaintance and be welcomed with a salutation is to some appreciative souls sufficient to chain them in happy lands now occupied by the Indians a subjection to one place to the exclusion "contains a vast area of very fine timber. establishment. It has not always been the landlord, and not infrequently a tamarack and cedar, which will, when mere mattre d'hôtel has held this place; He was quite as important as the chef The brief history of the dealings be- who has more than once failed to save tween the United States and the Indians | a restaurant that lacked this present outward and visible sign of the hospi-

> Thus does the spirit of mine host survive and remain indispensable to the to-day. His responsibilities are smaller made possible luxuries that were formerly beyond the means of any single person to provide in such abundance. But the most recently built, syndicated, skyscraping hotel must present to its sojourners somebody representing the old time spirit of the landlord if it is to receive cordial support.

Why should any one sympathize with policemen who are late in reporting for duty? They are well paid: under the three platoon system they cannot pretend that they are overworked. It is part of the police theory that they are under semimilitary discipline. Then, why should they have an immunity for tardiness such as is accorded to no other class of employees in New York?

The difference between the policeman and any other man is that the former escapes with a fine, while the other man, after warning or so, loses his job. Ten days is not too much to fine a tardy policeman.

The story comes from Albany that Governor Higgins has declared that he does not wish anything done that would give Chairman ODELL "an excuse to work against the Republican party" in the coming fall election.—Creesiand Plain Dealer. ODELL's active opposition is sometimes a rather good thing to have.

#### The Old Faith.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was glad to notice the space given in your paper to the address delivered at the New Brunswick Seminary by one of New York city's most successful preachers. How refreshing to ar from the lips of such a man as Dr. Burrell that the old fashioned, unadulterated and untainted theology still throbs with vital force and has lost none of its attractiveness.

There are still those, thank God, who have not bowed the knee to the modern Baal of destructive criticism, but who "earnestly con tend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

May their number steadily increase is the prayer of one whose faith in the old Book has not been and will not be shaken. YONKERS, March 8. JOHN FROSCHL.

#### Question From a Socialist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Concerning the letter to day from "J. F. D.," in which he says he is "to kill every Socialist," do I understand by your caption upon it, "High Resolve of a Young Student," that you indorse this method of com bating us Socialists and our ideas? NEW YORK, March 8.

Not at all. The young student would probably end by swinging high if he attempted to carry out his resolve; and we should help to hand him over to the police.

#### Good Words for the Astor Library TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to communication in THE SUN of March 8, under the

name of "Pittsburger," I beg leave to say that my experience in the Astor Library has been directly opposite to that of the gentleman from Pittsburg. It has been my pleasure for the past ten years come in contact with those in charge of the Astor Library, and a more courteous, obliging and pains

taking group of men I have never met.

When desiring information I have found that on making my needs known every available source has been suggested and placed before me by either the librarian or his assistant.

the crowded conditions which generally exist in the vicinity of the department where books are loaned; any person standing in that position in order to read a newspaper would necessarily be an obstruction; at the same time, he is liable to be to respond were his name called. My experience of the Astor Library has been

that a ten minute delay was the longest one en-dured, and this has been owing to the fact that I have called for books which have not been de

## Graft and Pensions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Lily Bradford of Avery Island, La., says that pensions paid to soldiers constitute a stream of graft and corrup-tion, and she adds: "It is my belief that the time will come when the descendants of these pensioners will strive to hide the fact, and a boy be less ashamed of a father in the penitentiary than one on the pension rolls.

It may be that in making this statement Lily Bradford has in mind and refers to the Confederate soldiers of the South, who are drawing pension from their respective State Governments and the other Confederate soldiers who are passing their declining years in the soldiers' homes provided by the States of the South and to the support of which soldiers' homes the daughters of the Con federacy are giving valuable assistan

If it happens Lily Bradford does not refer to these. maybe she will point out the difference from a moral point of view between an ex-Federal soldier re celving a pension from the Federal Government and an ex-Confederate soldier receiving a pension CINCINNATI, March 7.

### Save Some Blue Sky for New York TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was de-lighted to see you take up the cudgels to help Mr.

Barney in his efforts to save our blue skies. I understand that Judge Gaynor made an adverse decision to the Board of Health in reference to this matter recently; but to this decision no appeal, so far as I know, was ever taken, although such an appeal gave every promise of being successful. There is no doubt that it will not be long (if nothing is done) before our city will be as bad a any of our Western cities, as conditions are rapidly getting worse. It is equally true that if our news. papers should take up the matter and make a fight all along the line the nulsance would soon be abated.

I am therefore delighted that the first gun in this campaign has been fired by THE SUN.

NEW YORK, March 9. WILBUR B. MARPLE.

## Art Terminology in Boston

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A teacher here tried with more or less success to find out the occupation of the children's parents. Presently she came to a boy who answered, when the stere typed question was put to him, "My father fixe "What do you mean?" asked the teacher, "De

you mean he mends statues like that?" pointing to a bust of Washington. The urchin shook his head, and nothing could elicit any further answer or explanation from him. At last, in despair, the teacher visited his home to investigate for herself—only to find that his father

# BOSTON, March 9. Part of the Day's News. "Is there any news this morning, dear!" "Yes; plenty of news to day," He said as he took his breakfast chair

"The world's at peace; no armed hosts Seek one another's blood; Nor has there been great loss of life By famine, plague or flood.

And tossed the paper away.

"The earth's wise rulers have been kept In safety through the night; The earth's great cities spared from flames, The growing crops from blight.

"All this is news as much as that In headline and in text, For the paper covers all the world From one day to the next,"

# CLAUSE

Argument for Federal Charters for Inter

state Corporations. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: are some further thoughts suggested by Mr. Hackett's letter in your issue of March 7 concerning the power of Congress to fix railroad rates, and your editorial of the same date discussing the letter.

The purpose of the commerce clause of the Constitution was to enable Congress to fix the duty on imports from foreign countries and to secure absolute free trade between States Mr. Blackstone defines a franchise to be

"a royal privilege or branch of the King's preregative subsisting in the hands of a subject," and in this country, where each State is sovereign except as to those matters which it has intrusted to the Federal Government, the same definition holds good, substituting for the word "royal" the word State's."

A common carrier which derives its franchise from the State is simply exercising its functions as a delegate of the State which incorporated it, and its rights can rise no ligher than the source from which they come. So that to ascertain what power Congress has to regulate the business of carrying, it would seem to be necessary only to determine hat would be the power of Congress in case the States owned and operated the railroads and engaged in the carrying business themselves, and this would be a simple problem no State would have any control beyond its own borders.

Here we encounter the anomalous situation that actually exists where the subject whom is delegated the franchise by the sovereign is exercising powers greater than those possessed by the sovereign, for the corporations chartered by one State are doing ousiness in a dozen States.

This shows how we have departed from the original conception of corporations which was derived from England, where there is one sovereign instead of forty-five, as here. One important feature of corporations was their liability to visitation by their founder This visitation included regulation and pun ishment. Of this Mr. Blackstone says (Book I., Chapter 18, Section III.)

I proceed, therefore, next to inquire how these corporations may be visited. For corporations, being composed of individuals subject to human fralities, are liable, as well as private persons, to deviate from the ends of their institution. And for that reason the law has provided proper persons to visit, inquire into and correct all irregularities that arise in such corporations, either sole or aggregate and whether coclesiastical, civil or cleemosy-

The King being thus constituted by law visitor of all civil corporations, the law has also appointed the place wherein he shall exercise this jurisdiction. which is the Court of King's Bench; where and where only all misbehavior of this kind of corporations are inquired into and redressed, and all their ontroversies decided.

This is a most valuable and necessary power, but what does it amount to in the case of a corporation which has received from New Jersey a charter to do anything any where except in New Jersey? The only power competent to visit, regulate

and punish corporations engaged in interbusiness is the Federal power, and the only logical way of vesting that power in the Federal Government is by lodging there the sole power to grant charters to such corporations. This is where Congress is going by little, timid steps. Why not cover the distance in one stride by a law requiring corporations engaged in interstate traffic to take out Federal charters, which will put some limit on the business done, so that carrying companies will do nothing at all but carry, mining companies nothing but mine and refin ing companies nothing but refine?

will be said that this was not in the con templation of the fathers when they framed commerce clause of the Constitution but they never contemplated steamboats railroads, applied electricity, gas, billion dollar corporations, billion dollar Congresses or fixing railroad rates. The art of making one corporation grow where two grew before was then unknown.

The answer to such objection must be either in the words of Chief Justice Marshall. It must have been the intention of those who gave these powers to insure, so far as human pru dence could insure, their beneficial execution.

This could not be done by confiding the choice of means to such narrow limits as not to leave it in the power of Congress to adopt any which might be appropriate and which were conducive to the end. This provision is made in a Constitution intended to endure for ages to come and conse-quently to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs. To have prescribed the means by which Government should in all future time exethe character of the instrument and give it the properties of a legal code. It would have been an nwise attempt to provide by immutable rules been seen dimly, and which can be best provided for as they occur. To have declared that the best means shall not be used, but those only without which the power given would be augatory, would have been to deprive the Legislature of the capacity to avail itself of experience to exercise its reason and to accommodate its legislation to circumstances. (4 Wheat., 415.)

Either this, or in the celebrated words of a

practical statesman:
What's the Constitution between friends?

## WILKESBARRE, March 9.

Notes from India. Work has commenced on the construction of the Hooghly-Cutwa branch of the East Indian Railway which is to cost about \$2,000,000, for the develop ment of the jute trade.

The Rao Sahib of Cutch having protested against the passing of the Bombay-Sind Connection Rallway through his territory, the preliminary survey

Rumors have reached India through Afghanistan that the Mohammedans of the central Asian Khanates had addressed a petition to the Czar through the Amir of Bokhara, praying that the promade them by the Russian Government during the war might be fulfilled. The Czar replied graciously, but the people were becoming impatient at the in action of the local officials.

The Tashi Lama of Shigatse in Tibet, who cam to India to meet the Prince of Wales, left India on his return early in February. The latest news of him was that he had accomplished about haif the journey after losing a number of baggage animals in snowstorms. His visit was said to have been displeasing to the Chinese Government, which has ordered the Dalal Lama to hurry back to Lha This he seems unwilling to do, having halted or his way from Urga in Mongolia at a place where he announces his intention to remain in or to built monastery in which he will reside. in of sending an escort to force him to

continue his journey. The staff of workmen at the Indian Governmen rifle factory at Ishapur has been largely augmented as it is desired to increase the output of rifies for the army. The army in India is being equipped with the new short rifle, which has been ad in spite of the protests against it, but it will be some little time yet before the distribution can be ompleted and the necessary reserve of the weapon

The Indian Government Railway Board has been visiting Burma and inspecting the railway lines and workshops. It also examined the proposed route for an extension of the Burmese railway system into China, the natural obstacles to which re very great.

The lowest tender recently received from England for 1,000 steel tires by one of the Indian rail-way companies was just double the lowest German tender, the material and workmanship being the same in each case. The German tender was ac-cepted. German trade with India during the past en years has made rapid strides, the expo Indis having increased about 50 per cent, and the imports from India having doubled. For some unexplained reason the coasting trade of India does not keep pace with the foreign. The

mercial Intelligence show that the value of the goods carried by sea from one Indian port to another has diminished since 1900. In that year it amounted to about \$150,000,000; the following year ed since 1900. In that year it it fell off 11 per cent., and last year was still more than 5 per cent. under that of 1900.

atest statistics issued by the Departmen

The Swadeshi movement in India has given a great impetus to the woollen industry in Kasimir. The netive hand loom weavers find themselves unable to keep pace with the demand, and prices have gone up considerably. Owing to the same cause some of the Indian cotton mills have been designed and stone in the local part cent. declaring dividends of from 15 to 20 per cent.

Process Server—Where is Mr. Deadbroke to day?
Suawe Assistant—He's visiting John D. Rockefeller, I think.

#### TO END EARTH'S WRONGS.

# Brotherhood of Nations With Interna-

tional Police Powers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What the matter with a brotherhood of nationereal pact between all the civilized peoples of the earth for the promotion of peace, ius ice, liberty and progress? No civilized peo ple would have any reason for holding aloof for so close would be the tie that what would benefit one would benefit all. The sessions of this union should be at stated and frequent intervals, and its representatives, especially sifted, drawn from every section of the slobe and all strata of society would represent

truly all mankind.

The majority of the world wants peace. In this union each would draw the attention of the other nations to their respective abuses, and would not wait till those abuses became intolerable before ringing the alarm.

If a man mistreats his family we have him up before a judicial bar. If man kills man, he must pay the penalty, but we see with equanimity and indifference the life blood being squeezed from the exhausted heart of a long suffering people, and diplomatic eti-quette demands that we sit back and fold our hands. It is to just such conditions as these that a brotherhood of nations would bring relief. No ruler would be allowed to maintain

an imitation Hades in his own particular domain. He would not be permitted to take out any patent for enlarging the sum of human misery, without making himself liable to the laws of that affiliation. He could not to the laws of that affiliation. He could not prey upon another and weaker nation for his own private ends. He could rot support a large standing army sgainst the will of the majority of his subjects, and in fiagrant violation of their rights and privile es. He could not build such a wall between himself and his people that they might not approach that barrier without being raked with grape shot.

shot.

A man could not make a corner on the common necessaries of life, as grain, all, beef and, maybe water, air and standing room on the earth itself. No nation could maintain a class whose extravagances were a scandal and a menace to the general well being of society.

Are we still so buried in mediæval night that might still makes right and there is no true moral sense in the world that shall make such wrongs impossible? Are we not strong enough or is it only the will that is wanting? Is it p obable that in view of such an active affiliation the infamies that belong to a lower stratum of civilization could exist?

NEW YORK MARCH 8. CARITAS.

#### THE S. P. C. A.

#### Necessity of Complete Reorganization to Make It Viseful and Potent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To those of us who are outside of the S. P. C. A. the agitation of its members over the sins of omission and commission of its president appears rather ludicrous; and if these ladies and gentlemen are sincere in their under takings in behalf of the animal kingdom investigation as to their own acts would di vulge many interesting facts.

How many members of the S. P. C. A. own

docked horses and dogs with mutilated tails and ears? By whose orders were these mutilations made? How many of the members wear upon their persons the skins and plumage of animals and birds destroyed to provide adornment? How many of them allow their horses to be cruelly checked up and to wait about the streets for them unprotected from the weather? How many of them have ever stirred a finger to prevent or to punish any act of cruelty? How many of them

ever stirred a finger to prevent or to punish any act of cruelty? How many of them keep caged birds and overfed dogs in surroundings unnatural to them? How many of them ever think their duty to their society continues for one moment after they have drawn a check for their annual dues?

We outsiders have long regarded the S. P. C. A. as a laughing stock, as a channel for lavish graft and as a fad for hysterical old ladies to patronize and prose about. That such is the case could never have obtained had its directors and members proved other than wholly incompetent and wilfully negligent in the one case and childishy blind and supremely selfish in the other. Haines has proved what all expected, but his retirement into the oblivion he deserves and has courted will never avail to raise the society in public estimation unless he is accompanied thither by the entire board of directors, whose supine negligence has made his arrogance and incompetency possible.

No such society will have any standing or do much good unless it is officered by men who really know about animals from experience and wose qualifications are those of experience and active association with the creatures they pretend to protect. The time for visionary philanthropists, hysterical women and personal vanity has passed. This is practical men's work—let men do it.

for visionary philanthropists, hysterica women and personal vanity has passed This is practical men's work—let men do it.

NEW YORK, March 9.

AMERICAN.

# URBANE NEW YORK.

## Do Public Servants Reflect a General

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The first der that I struck New York, coming from provincially polite New England, I asked a guard on the ele vated if he could tell me where Greene street was and he said affirmatively, "Ayuh." When I asked him if he would kindly do so he replied, "Down town." Something told me right there that I was going to have a lovely time with the public servant in New York; and I did. The trouble, however, with the New York public servants is not so much with the servants them-

selves as with their employers. If any man doubts this, let him go to the office of any of the big public service corporations in New York with his complaint, and see how kindly he will be treated there I believe there is no concern in the world which in New York. Certainly in Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia the complaint is treated with courtesy much the same as a complaint is treated in a large department store, or any other place having a large number of employees and a little bit of competition of the subway guards and attendants to the bad atmosphere there. When the subway was opened the good old hands from the elevated, having had more experience, were transferred underground. I recognized many of the smiling faces and pleasant oldes that I had seen on the elevated; and for a onth or two the wayfarers on the elevated were

the recruits who had been brought into the service. in a large measure, from out of town railroads. Again, when the subway strike occurred the recruits who took the places of the strikers made e show of courtesy; but in both of these casthe general New York tendency to give everybody a figurative punch in the nose soon got the best of the better impulse of the recruits. To day the subway guards are no more and no less impolite than the elevated guards. PRESCOTT WARREN.

NEWTON, Mass., March 10.

in the enjoyment of actually polite treatment from

# From the Charlotte News and Observer

Writes a valued subscriber: "I saw a frcak in birdology just now as I was coming from my house to my office, and called the attention of two others to it who were standing near by. There were several robins running about in the yard ad-joining my lot, and among them was one with a white head and neck. Will the president of the Audubon Society please tell us how to account for

Pending Mr. Pearson's explanation, we would suggest that a robin never runs, since he can use one leg only synchronously with the other, and both have to go the same way at once. It is a funny thing about a robin's legs, but they are de pendent to a degree. Perhaps the robin ran be cause he was white headed. Now, why he is white headed is another question. The principle of the albino characteristics of heads that once were albino characteristics of neads that once which black and now are white has never been solved except by those concerns which advertise to make white heads black—and they won't tell.

But if this robin has learned how to run, he is the oldest in the flock certainly. We put it down

## Strong on Synonyms.

to old age at a hazard.

From the Washington Post "We had a noted character down in my State," said Representative Richardson of Kentucky, "whose chief aim in life was the emptoyment of synonyms. He was a man of little edytation and had not the slightest idea of the shades of meaning which words possess. Yet by constant study of the dictionary he learned almost every synonym in the English language.

"On one occasion, meeting with the Representa-tive from his district, he told the Representative that there was no need for him to be uneasy over his chance of reclection, for his fences were in good

"The use of this word sounded queer in the car-The use of this word sounded queer in the ear of the stateman, and he pondered over it a lont time without solving the mystery. Finally he asked a friend what the fellow meant by 'stipulation' in connection with political fences, and the latter at once turned to a dictionary. This speedill furnished the key to the riddle, as one of the secondary meanings of 'exhaulting' was found to be ondary meanings of 'etipulation' was found to be